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A New Species of *Callictita* BETHUNE-BAKER
(Lepidoptera, Lycaenidae) from Irian Jaya, Indonesia¹⁾

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Abstract A new lycaenid species *Callictita upola* is described from Irian Jaya, Indonesia. The species is apparently most closely related to *C. albiplaga*.

Introduction

The genus *Callictita* was revised by PARSONS (1986) and was found to comprise eight species, whereas it was previously considered to be monotypic. The taxon described below from two males represents the ninth distinctive *Callictita* species. It was unknown to PARSONS at the time of his revision. However, the junior author discovered that G. E. TITE had placed the two specimens of the new taxon in a drawer in the British Museum (Natural History) Collection, together with species of *Upolampes* BETHUNE-BAKER, 1908, apparently in the mistaken belief that they belonged in that genus. This is somewhat understandable because the new *Callictita* strongly resembles *Upolampes* species in its maculation and colouring. However, its venation, possession of a hindwing tail at vein CuA₂ and typical, but distinctive, male genitalia show that it belongs in *Callictita*.

Callictita upola sp. nov.

(Figs. 1, 2)

Diagnosis In all general features typical of its genus as summarised by PARSONS (1986: 4), but with a 1.5 mm wide dark brown forewing margin upperside and a wholly dark brown hindwing upperside. Easily distinguishable from all other species by the following characteristics: complete absence of androconia on the forewing upperside

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Fig. 1. *Callictita upola* sp. nov. A. Holotype male, upperside. B. Holotype male, underside.

(so that there is no sex-brand as is present in all other species—even *C. albiplaga* JOICEY & TALBOT, 1916, possesses androconia, although its brands are extremely diffuse); dark brown bands of the underside very uniform on both wings, and tending to have a diffuse white median line, both these features giving the species a strong resemblance to *Upolampes*; the median band of the hindwing underside almost complete, being only slightly divided by white above vein CuA_1 , whereas in all other *Callictita* species the band is broadly divided so that it forms two separate spots, or patches, one at the inner margin, the other at the costa. In general the banding of the underside is far more regular than in all other *Callictita*. The male genitalia are typical of *Callictita*, the valvae (Fig. 2, A – D) most closely resembling those of *C. albiplaga*, but the apical portion more produced and distally more expanded; the dorsal spine at the base of the valva in other *Callictita* species replaced with a 'wing', as in *albiplaga*, but shorter and much broader than in *albiplaga*; the distal teeth (or spines) variable and also asymmetrical, as in *albiplaga*, but tend to be longer.

Types – 2 ♂♂. Holotype ♂, 61.21 Weyland Mtns., Dutch N. Guinea, Dewaro Village, 3500 ft., June '20. C. F. & J. Pratt. (Genitalia slide No. Gen. 1964-5 G.E.T.); Paratype ♂, with same label data (genitalia slide No. Gen. 1964-6 G.E.T.), both in the British Museum (Natural History), London, England.

Discussion

The above mentioned facies of *C. upola* show that this new species is most closely related to *C. albiplaga* from the Wandammen Mountains (about 120 km distant from the Weyland Mountains, the locality of *C. upola*). Obviously both species belong to the same species group (group B of PARSONS, 1986, which now contains three species: *C. albiplaga*, *C. lara* PARSONS, 1986 and *C. upola*). The discovery of *C. upola* raises several points of speculation. It is possible that the wing pattern of this species more closely represents that of the ancestral *Callictita* than the other species of the genus, because

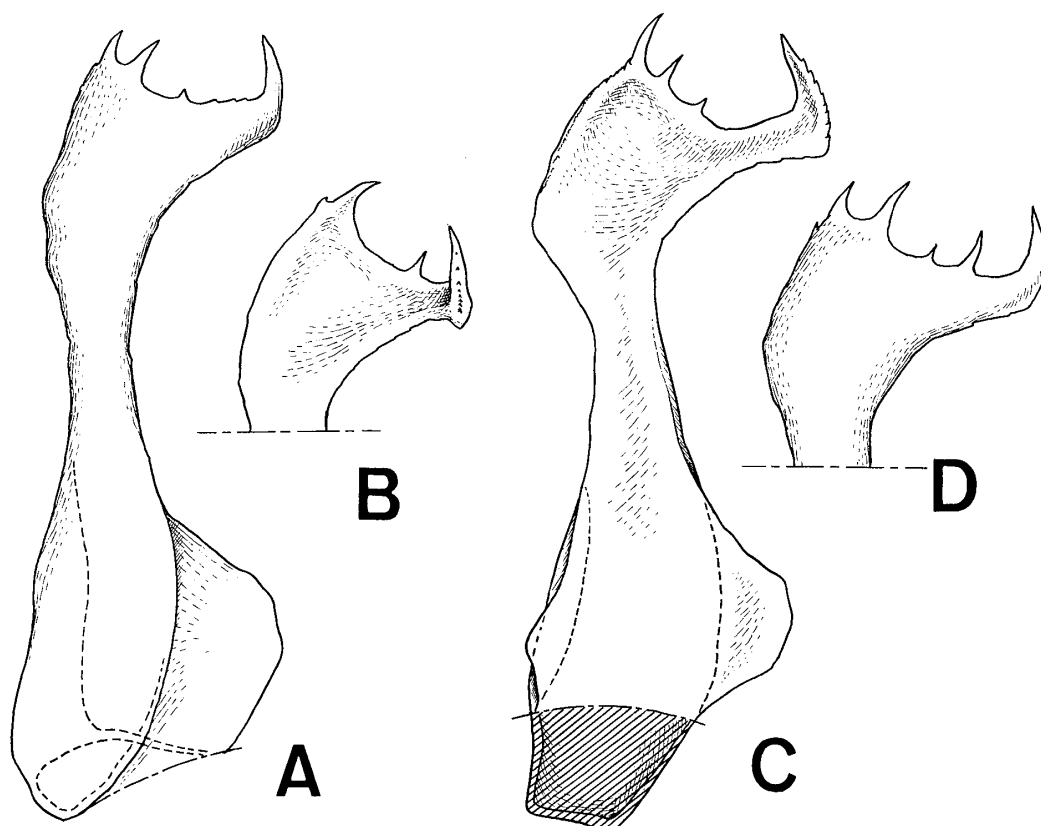


Fig. 2. Male genitalia of *Callictita upola* sp. nov. A, B. Holotype. C, D. Paratype. A. Right valva, outer aspect. B. Left valva, inner aspect. C. Left valva, inner aspect. D. Right valva, outer aspect.

in all other species the markings of the hindwing underside are apparently reduced and irregular. The dark brown hindwing upperside in *upola*, although present as a variable feature in some other *Callictita* species, suggests that this may have been an ancestral condition and that large white patches may have evolved in *Callictita* through a mimetic relationship with the apparently aposematic pierid genus *Delias* HÜBNER, 1819, the adults of which fly with *Callictita* along most montane creeks in New Guinea. The lack of androconia in *upola* implies that ancestral *Callictita* species lacked sex-brands, which may have been subsequently gained in most species. It is possible, therefore, that a relationship between the African genus *Uranothauma* BUTLER, 1895 (the males of which also bear forewing upperside sex-brands), and *Callictita* may not be as close as suggested by ELIOT(1973).

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摘 要

イリアン・ジャヤからの *Callictita* 属(シジミチョウ科)の 1 新種の記載
(M. PARSONS・広渡俊哉)

*Callictita*属はすべての種がニューギニアに分布し、8 種が含まれる(PARSONS, 1986). 筆者らは大英博物館(BMNH)に所蔵されている標本の中からイリアン・ジャヤ(Weyland Mts.)産の 1 新種 *C. upola* を見い出したので記載した。

本種は雄交尾器の形態などから、同じくイリアン・ジャヤ(Wandammen Mts.)に分布する *C. albiplaga* に最も近縁であると思われる。

本属では後翅裏面の褐色条線のうち中斑が第 3 室～第 4 室で分断、あるいは消失するが、本種ではこれがほぼ連続しており、本属の祖先的な斑紋パターンを維持しているものと考えられる。この斑紋パターンは一見すると、*Upolampes*属のものとよく似ている。

また、本属では雄の前翅表面中室付近に楕円状の広い性斑が現れるが、*C. albiplaga*では不明瞭となり、本種ではこれを完全に欠く。Eliot (1973) は同様の性斑を有するアフリカの *Uranothauma*属と本属との近縁性を示唆したが、両属の雄交尾器の形態は顕著に異なっており、今回記載した *C. upola*のように性斑を欠くものが存在することから、この性斑は両属で独立に生じたものと考えられる。